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Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. 111 and 37 C.F.R. 1.53 is the patent application of:

**Rajesh Kanungo**

For: **TV PIP USING JAVA API CLASSES AND JAVA IMPLEMENTATION CLASSES**

Enclosed are:

- ☒ Certificate of Mailing with Express Mail Mailing Label No. **EL058875127US**  
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Dated: **November 30, 1998**

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**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**

**of**

**Rajesh Kanungo**

**for**

**TV PIP Using Java API Classes and Java Implementation Classes**

DOCKET NO. 23668.00173 (P3644)

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## TV PIP Using Java API Classes and Java Implementation Classes

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to the following co-pending U.S. Patent applications, which are filed concurrently with this application and which are herein incorporated by reference.

1. U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Applet and Application Display in Embedded Systems Using Child and Orphan Graphics Contexts" of Rajesh Kanungo;
2. U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Display Widget Interaction in Embedded Systems Using Child Graphics Contexts" of Rajesh Kanungo;
3. U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "Method and Apparatus For Modal Dialog Box Management In Applets On Information Appliances" of Rajesh Kanungo and Juan Carlos Soto, Jr.;
4. U.S. Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled "TV PIP Applet Using PIP Framework and Implementation" of Rajesh Kanungo; and

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This application relates to a method and apparatus for a user interface control and, specifically, to a method and apparatus that allows an applet to control the appearance and functionality of a user interface on a web page.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Television sets and VCR players are traditionally controlled by a physical device, such as a handheld remote unit or directly by physical controls mounted on the set or player itself. It is often difficult for a designer of a physical remote unit to correctly anticipate and design the best possible user interface for his unit. Furthermore, the "best" user interface for a remote may vary between various users and may vary, depending on the type of activities that a particular user

desires to perform. Unfortunately, physical control units lack a flexibility of user interface design.

In addition, physical remote units tend to get misplaced or lost. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,294,915 to Owen, issued June 30, 1993, relating to  
5 locating a lost physical remote control unit. It would be desirable never to have to worry about lost physical remotes.

This problem is compounded in certain types of consumer electronics devices that do not contain provisions for reprogramming the video unit, so that it is not possible to easily change the programming of the video unit. What is  
10 needed is a flexible type of user interface that allows the designer to change the functionality and the look and feel of a remote control.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

A described embodiment of the present invention allows the user to  
15 control the display of video data (sent from a television set or other video source) via a "virtual remote control" displayed on a World Wide web page being viewed by the user. A described embodiment of the present invention is implemented in a set top box environment, although the present invention could also be implemented in a browser capable of running Java applets and executing on any  
20 appropriate computer or data processing system.

In the described embodiment, the user downloads and views a web page containing a Java applet. When executed, the Java applet displays a "virtual remote control" panel. Because the look and feel of the virtual remote control panel is entirely defined in the downloaded applet, it is easy to change the  
25 configuration and appearance of the virtual remote control panel. No programming changes are required in the set top box (or the video source) to implement changes in the user interface of the remote.

The described embodiment of the present invention includes a PIP (Picture in Picture) API (Application Programming Interface). This API contains a  
30 number of predefined Java methods that can be called by the downloaded applet

to control the display of the video data. Thus, the functionality of the virtual remote can also be easily changed, since the virtual remote is implemented by the applet making calls to the PIP API. Thus, the applet can display and operate a virtual remote control having any functionality consistent with the functionality  
5 allowed by the PIP API. The term PIP refers to the fact that the video data is displayed as a "picture within a picture" on the web page. It does not necessarily refer to the concept of displaying one video picture inside another video picture, although such a conventional video picture within a video picture could also be implemented in accordance with the invention.

10 In accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the invention relates to a method of controlling display of video data, comprising: creating, by an applet, a PIP object and a PIPInfo object; sending the PIPInfo object to the PIP object to initially control display of the video data within a web page; receiving, by the applet, user input via a virtual control  
15 panel displayed by the applet on the web page; and calling, by the applet, virtual control API functions in accordance with the user input to communicate with the PIP object and the PIPInfo object to control the display of video data within the web page.

A fuller understanding of the invention will become apparent and  
20 appreciated by referring to the following description and claims taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a  
25 part of this specification, illustrate several embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1(a) is a block diagram of a data processing system in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 1(b) is a block diagram of a data processing system in accordance  
30 with one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows an example of a set top box system, including a remote unit, and a video display.

Fig. 3(a) shows an example of a display device, including a video area and a virtual remote control panel.

5 Fig. 3(b) shows an example of a display device, including a small video area, additional content, and a virtual remote control.

Fig. 3(c) shows an example of a display device, including two video areas and a virtual remote control panel.

10 Fig. 3(d) shows an example of a display device, including two video areas, one inside the other, and a virtual remote control panel.

Figs 4(a)-4(d) show examples of pull-down menus for select buttons on the virtual remote control of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5(a) shows an example of Java classes used in the described embodiment of the present invention.

15 Fig 5(b) shows a block diagram of the described embodiment of the present invention, including an applet, instances of the classes of Fig. 5(a), and native code controlling a display device.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart of a method performed by the applet of Fig. 5(b).

20 Figs 7(a)-7(e) are exemplary flow charts showing actions taken by the applet in response to various user actions in the described embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 8(a)-8(c) are examples of, respectively, objects of a PIP class, a TunerInfo class, and a VideoInfo class.

25 Figs. 9(a)-9(h) are flow charts of exemplary methods in the TunerInfo class and the VideoInfo class.

Figs. 10(a)-10(f) are flow charts of exemplary of methods in the PIP class that are called by the virtual remote control applet.

Fig. 11 is an exemplary list of native code functions called by the objects of Fig. 8.

30 Fig. 12 is an example of HTML for a Web page that contains an example

of the virtual remote control applet.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

### I. General Discussion

5 Many conventional World Wide Web browsers include a Java virtual machine and are capable of executing Java applets. A Java applet is a computer program written in the Java programming language that is designed to execute "within" a World Wide Web browser. Such applets are often started when a user clicking on a button or link in a displayed Web page. Once started,  
10 an applet executes inside the browser, performing whatever tasks it has been programmed to perform. "Java" is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States and other countries.

Fig. 1(a) is a block diagram of a data processing system 100 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Data processing  
15 system 100 can be, for example, a set top box 101 connected to a display device 130, such as, for example, a television set or some other appropriate display device. Data processing system 100 can also be, for example, any data processing system that does not allow the user to have access or control of its operating system or that does not allow the user to warm boot the system at  
20 certain times.

System 100 includes a processor 102 and a data storage area (e.g., a memory) 104. Data storage area 104 includes certain well-known types of information, such as operating systems 112 and data and data structures 114. In the embodiment shown, data and data structures 114 include, for example,  
25 web pages capable of being displayed by a browser 106. Data and data structures 114 can also include, for example, applet software capable of being executed by a Java virtual machine (JVM) 108. Storage area 104 preferably also includes software (not shown) for communicating with a network connection 103, which can be a LAN, WAN, intranet, or the internet.

30 A person of ordinary skill in the art will understand that system 100 may

also contain additional elements, such as input/output lines; additional or second input devices, such as a keyboard, a mouse, and a voice input device; and display devices, such as a display terminal. System 100 may also include a computer readable input device (not shown), such as a floppy disk drive, CD ROM reader, a chip connector, a chip connector, or a DVD reader, that reads computer instructions stored on a computer readable medium, such as a floppy disk, a CD ROM, a memory chip, or a DVD disk. System 100 also may include application programs, operating systems, data, etc., which are not shown in the figure for the sake of clarity.

In the following discussion, it will be understood that the steps of methods and flow charts herein discussed herein can be performed by processor 102 (or another appropriate processor) executing instructions stored in storage area 104 (or other appropriate memories or storage areas). It will also be understood that the invention is not limited to any particular implementation or programming technique and that the invention may be implemented using any appropriate techniques for implementing the functionality described herein. The invention is not limited to any particular programming language or operating system.

The instructions in storage area 104 may be read into storage area 104 from a computer-readable medium (not shown). Execution of sequences of instructions contained in main memory causes processor 102 (or a similar processor) to perform the processes described herein. In alternative embodiments, hard-wired circuitry may be used in place of or in combination with software instructions to implement the invention. Thus, embodiments of the invention are not limited to any specific combination of hardware circuitry and software.

Fig. 1(a) shows a virtual machine (such as a Java virtual machine) 108 executing on system 100. Fig. 1(b) is a block diagram of a virtual machine that is supported by system 100 of Fig. 1(a), and is suitable for implementing the present invention. When a computer program, e.g., a computer program written in the Java programming language, is executed, source code 160 is provided to



a compiler 170 within compiletime environment 155. Compiler 170 translates source code 160 into bytecodes 180. In general, source code 160 is translated into bytecodes 180 at the time source code 160 is created by a software developer.

5 Bytecodes 180 may generally be reproduced, downloaded, or otherwise distributed through a network, e.g., network 103 of Fig. 1(a), or stored on a storage device such as primary storage 104 of Fig. 1(a). In the described embodiment, bytecodes 180 are platform independent. That is, bytecodes 180 may be executed on substantially any computer system that is running on a  
10 suitable virtual machine.

Bytecodes 180 are provided to a runtime environment 108, which includes virtual machine 190. Runtime environment 108 may generally be executed using a processor or processors such as processor 102 of Fig. 1(a). Virtual machine 109 includes a compiler 192, an interpreter 194, and a runtime system 196.

15 Bytecodes 180 may be provided either to compiler 192 or to interpreter 194.

When bytecodes 180 are provided to compiler 192, methods contained in bytecodes 180 are compiled into machine instructions. In one embodiment, compiler 192 is a just-in-time compiler, which delays the compilation of methods contained in bytecodes 180 until the methods are about to be executed. When  
20 bytecodes 180 are provided to interpreter 194, bytecodes 180 are read into interpreter 194 one bytecode at a time. Interpreter 194 then performs the operation defined by each bytecode as each bytecode is read into interpreter 194. That is, interpreter 194 “interprets” bytecodes 180, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

25 When a method is invoked by another method, or is invoked from runtime environment 108, if the method is interpreted, runtime system 196 may obtain the method from runtime environment 108 in the form of sequences of bytecodes 180, which may be directly executed by interpreter 194. If, on the other hand, the method that is invoked is a compiled method that has not been compiled,  
30 runtime system 108 also obtains the method from runtime environment 108 in

the form of a sequence of bytecodes 108, which then may go to activate compiler 192. Compiler 194 then generates machine instructions from bytecodes 180, and the resulting machine-language instructions may be executed directly by processor 102 (or other appropriate processors). In general, the machine-language instructions are discarded when virtual machine 109 terminates. The operation of virtual machines or, more particularly, Java virtual machines, is described in more detail in The Java Virtual Machine Specification by Time Lindholm and Frank Yellin (ISBN 0-201-63452-X), which is incorporated herein by reference.

## II. Detailed Discussion

Fig. 2 shows an example of a set top box system, including a set top box 101 connected to a television 130 and a remote unit 120. Remote unit 120, which is used as an input device, is not shown to scale. An actual remote unit is generally of a size appropriate to fit in a user's hand. Similarly, set top box 101 and television 120 are not necessarily shown to scale. It will be understood that

It will be understood that the button arrangement shown on remote unit 120 are for purposes of example only and are not to be interpreted in a limiting sense. Remote unit 120 includes a "web" button, a "mail button, a "home" button, a "goto" button, a "fave" button, a "back" button, a "ctl" button, arrow buttons, and a "select" button. As will be appreciated, a conventional use of back button is to display a previously displayed web page. Similarly, a conventional use of "goto" button is to allow the user to specify and view a new web page. The arrow buttons allow the user to move a cursor between various elements on web page 304.

In Fig. 2, a video area 304 and a virtual remote control panel 310 are displayed on a web page displayed on display device 130. It will be understood that both of elements 304 and 310 are generated on a web page under control of an applet (not shown), such as applet 110 of Fig. 1(a).

Network connection 103 allows the set top box to communicate with a

network, such as the internet, an intranet, a LAN or a WAN. Network connection 103 can also be a wireless link. Certain embodiments of the present invention can also be used with a keyboard or with an infrared or other wireless keyboard (not shown).

5           Video line 207 provides a source of video input to set top box 101. Line 206 couples the set top box 101 to the display device 130 to convey video and audio output signals to the display device 130. The signals on line 206 could be, for example, one or more of, S-video signals, composite signals, component signals, or audio signals, HDTV signals.

10           Fig. 3(a) shows an example of a display device 130 on which a web page 302 is displayed. Web page 302 is displayed in accordance with HTML or a similar descriptive language or convention (see example of Fig. 12). Web page 302 includes a video area 304 and a virtual remote control panel 310. In the described embodiment, certain elements of the web page, such as area 304 and  
15           virtual control panel 310 are implemented as widgets generated by the applet, but they could also be implemented as a part of the page described by HTML. In the example, video data is being displayed in video area 304 and user interface elements are being displayed in virtual control panel 310.

          The user interface elements in this exemplary virtual control panel include  
20           an ON/OFF selector button 312 (here, ON is selected); a TV/Video selector button 314 (here, TV is selected); a Broadcast/cable selector button 316 (here, broadcast is selected), a size button (here, 100% is selected), and a channel indicator 320 (here, the set is tuned to channel 002). It will be understood that the user interface elements shown herein are provided for purpose of example  
25           only and are not to be interpreted in a limiting sense. Any appropriate control elements, including but not limited to those shown herein, can be used in connection with the present invention.

          Fig. 3(b) shows an example of a display device, including a small video area 304', additional content (for example, an advertisement 320 and other text  
30           322) and a virtual remote control panel 310. As shown, the user has set the

video display to be a size of 50%. In the embodiment of Fig. 3(b), the applet displays other content in the remaining space on the page. In yet another embodiment, the applet may always choose to display the video in a certain size area 304 and always display advertisements or other appropriate content.

5            Fig. 3(c) shows an example of a display device, including two video areas 304'' and a virtual remote control 310'. In the example, the virtual control panel includes two channel indicators, one for each video area 304''.

            Fig. 3(d) shows an example of a display device, including two video areas, where video area 305 is inside video area 304''', and a virtual remote control  
10          panel. In the example, the virtual control panel includes two channel indicators, one for each video area 304''' and 305.

            Figs 4(a)-4(d) show examples of pull-down menus for select buttons on the virtual remote control of Fig. 3. As shown, the user selects a button to view a list of possible choices and then selects one of the choices. Fig. 7 discusses  
15          actions performed by the applet in response to user input. It should be understood that other known types of user interfaces can be used to implement that video functions shown herein (or similar video functions).

            Fig. 5(a) shows an example of Java classes used in the described embodiment of the present invention. It should be understood that the classes  
20          presented herein are presented by way of example and are not to be taken in a limiting sense. The invention can also be implemented using similar object oriented programming languages and is not necessarily limited to Java. The exemplary classes include two abstract Java classes: an abstract PIP class and an abstract PIPInfo class. A PIPImplementation class is a sub class of the  
25          abstract PIP class. A TunerInfo class and a VideoInfo class are sub classes of the PIPInfo class. As will be described below, instances of the PIPImplementation class use instances of the PIPInfo class (i.e., TunerInfo and VideoInfo objects).

            Fig 5(b) shows a block diagram of the described embodiment of the  
30          present invention, including an applet 110, instances 502, 504, 506 of the

classes of Fig. 5(a), and native code 508 controlling a display device 130 via a video chip 510. In the described embodiment, the video chip is an IGS Cyberpro 5000 chip manufactured by IGS Technologies, Inc.. Video chip 130 is connected to and controls a display device 130. Native code 508 is written in, for example, the C++ programming language in a manner appropriate to control the video chip. The exact nature and specifications of native code 508 will depend on the specific video chip employed.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart of a method performed by the applet of Fig. 5(b). Steps 602 and 603 are actually steps performed by a browser to download a web page containing the applet and begin execution of the applet. In step 606, the applet creates an instance of each of the PIPImplementation class, the TunerInfo class, and the VideoInfo class. When each instance is created, it will initialize itself with predetermined default values. In step 610, the applet registers to receive key presses from an operating system. In step 612, the applet displays virtual control panel 310. If the set top box is receiving keyboard input (for example, from an infrared keyboard, or other appropriate keyboard), in step 614, the applet sets a trap for numeric key strokes in a key stroke event handler (which indicate a channel change). In step 616 the applet sets a trap for other key presses in the key stroke handler, which are used to change other video attributes of the controller. Step 616 is performed, for example, in embodiments having a keyboard with numeric keys. The embodiment shown in Fig. 2 uses the arrow keys on the remote to choose between numeric channel values displayed by the applet on the virtual remote panel.

If the applet wants to start in TV mode in step 620, it sends the TunerInfo object to the PIPImplementation object in step 620. Otherwise (not shown), it sends the instance VideoInfo to the PIPImplementation object.

Figs 7(a)-7(e) are exemplary flow charts showing actions taken by the applet in response to various user actions in the described embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7(a) shows steps when the user changes the video source from TV to Video (e.g., from TV to a VCR). Fig. 7(b) shows steps when

the user changes the display size. Fig. 7(c) shows steps when the user switches the video display within the web page ON or OFF. Fig. 7(d) shows steps when the user changes the frequency type (e.g., broadcast or cable). Fig. 7(e) shows steps when the user changes the channel. It will be understood that the methods of Fig. 7 are exemplary only and are not to be interpreted in a limiting sense.

Figs. 8(a)-8(c) are examples of, respectively, objects of a PIPImplementation class, a TunerInfo class, and a VideoInfo class. As shown in Fig. 8(a), a TunerInfo object contains data identifying a current PIP type (i.e., "Tuner"), coordinates of the video area 304, a current frequency (broadcast or cable), and a current channel. A TunerInfo object also contains methods as shown to receive parameters, to allow an applet to get default coordinates of area 304, to get and set the channel, and to get and set the frequency. Details of these methods are shown in Figs. 9(a)-9(f).

As shown in Fig. 8(b), a VideoInfo object contains data identifying a current PIP type ("Video") and coordinates of the video area 304. A VideoInfo object also contains methods as shown to receive parameters and to allow an applet to get default coordinates of area 304. Details of these methods are shown in Figs. 9(g)-9(h).

As shown in Fig. 8(c), a PIPImplementation object contains methods as shown in Fig. 10(a)-10(f) and calls several native code routines to communicate with and control the video chip. PIPImplementation objects receive PIPInfo objects as input.

Figs. 9(a)-9(h) are flow charts of exemplary methods in the TunerInfo class and the VideoInfo class. These methods include, without limitation:

- public void setTunerInfo (channel, frequency), which sets information into a TunerInfo object;

- public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates(), which gets the default coordinates of a TunerInfo object;

- public int getChannel(), which gets a current channel of a TunerInfo

object;

-public void setChannel(channel) (), which sets a channel in a TunerInfo

object;

-public int getFrequencyType(), which gets a current frequency type (e.g.,

5 broadcast or cable) of a TunerInfo object;

-public int setFrequencyType(frequency), which sets a frequency type of a

TunerInfo object;

-public void setVideoInfo(), which sets video information in a VideoInfo

object;

10 -public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates(); which obtains the default

coordinates of a VideoInfo object

Figs. 10(a)-10(f) are examples of methods in the PIPImplementation class that are called by the virtual remote control applet. Each of the flowcharts of Figs. 9 and 10 shows steps performed by a method in the "virtual remote" API of the described embodiment. It should be understood that this API is only one

15 the described API is not to be taken in a limiting sense.

The methods of the PIPImplementation object include, without limitation:

-public void setOn(boolean switchItOn), which turns the video display

20 within the web page on or off;

-public boolean getOn(), which returns an indicator of whether the video display within the web page is on;

-public void pipParms(pipparms pipparms), which sets up parameters in the PIPInfo objects;

25 -public void setCoordinates (rectangle coordinates), which sets coordinates on the video display within the web page;

-public Rectangle getCoordinates(), which returns the coordinates of the video display within the web page;

-public void setPIPInfo(PipInfo pipInfo), sends a PIPInfo class object to a

30 PIP object.

Fig. 11 is an exemplary list of native code functions called by the objects of Fig. 8. These functions make up a "native code API." The native code API will vary somewhat, depending on the capabilities of the video chip used and the capabilities required by the virtual remote control API.

- 5            Fig. 12 is an example of HTML for a Web page that contains an example of the virtual remote control applet. This example is not to be taken as a limitation of the present invention.

In summary, the described embodiment of the present invention provides a way for video data to be displayed on a web page under control of an applet.

- 10          Because the applet defines the appearance and functionality of a virtual remote control displayed on the web page, the appearance and functionality of the virtual remote control can be easily changed without having to modify the hardware of software that is built in to the platform on which the applet is executed. The appearance and functionality of the virtual remote control are automatically  
15          updated each time a new version of the applet is loaded, An exemplary API for a set top box is described. The applet calls API functions in response to user input via the virtual remote control displayed on the web page.

- 20          While the invention has been described in conjunction with a specific embodiment, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations as fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims and equivalents.



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of controlling display of video data, comprising:  
creating, by an applet, a PIP object and a PIPInfo object;  
sending the PIPInfo object to the PIP object to initially control  
5 display of the video data within a web page;  
receiving, by the applet, user input via a virtual control panel  
displayed by the applet on the web page; and  
calling, by the applet, virtual control API functions in accordance  
with the user input to communicate with the PIP object and the PIPInfo object to  
10 control the display of video data within the web page.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the display functions include switching  
between TV and video input.
- 15 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the display functions include switching  
between broadcast frequency and cable frequency.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the display functions include switching  
between ON and OFF.
- 20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the display functions include changing  
the channel.
6. An apparatus that controls display of video data, comprising:  
25 software circuitry configured to create, by an applet, a PIP object  
and a PIPInfo object;  
software circuitry configured to send the PIPInfo object to the PIP  
object to initially control display of the video data within a web page;  
software circuitry configured to receive, by the applet, user input via  
30 a virtual control panel displayed by the applet on the web page; and

software circuitry configured to call, by the applet, virtual control API functions in accordance with the user input to communicate with the PIP object and the PIPInfo object to control the display of video data within the web page.

5

7. A computer program product, comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable code embodied therein for allowing an applet to control display of video data within a web page, including:

10 computer readable program code devices configured to create, by an applet, a PIP object and a PIPInfo object;

computer readable program code devices configured to send the PIPInfo object to the PIP object to initially control display of the video data within the web page;

15 computer readable program code devices configured to receive, by the applet, user input via a virtual control panel displayed by the applet on the web page; and

computer readable program code devices configured to call, by the applet, virtual control API functions in accordance with the user input to  
20 communicate with the PIP object and the PIPInfo object to control the display of video data within the web page.

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## ABSTRACT

A method and apparatus in which the appearance and functionality of a virtual remote control panel on a web page is controlled by an applet downloaded in connection with the web page. Because the appearance and functionality of the virtual control panel is controlled by the applet, it is easy to change. The invention also includes a set of methods or functions (an API) that can be used by the applet to interface to the video source. This API uses a PIP abstract Java class and a PIPInfo abstract Java class, where "PIP" stands for "picture in picture."

10

131/168464.01.00



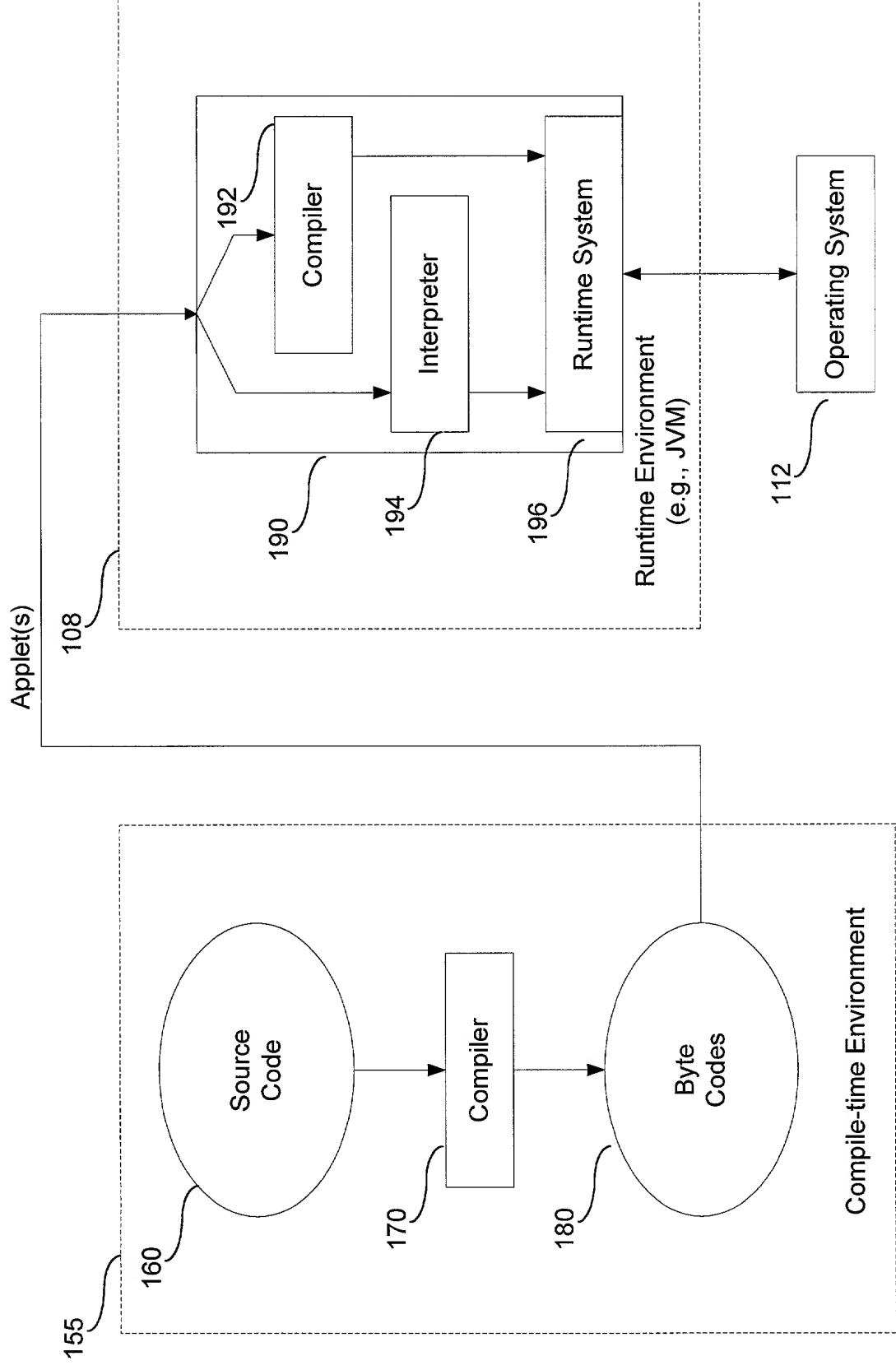


Fig. 1(b)

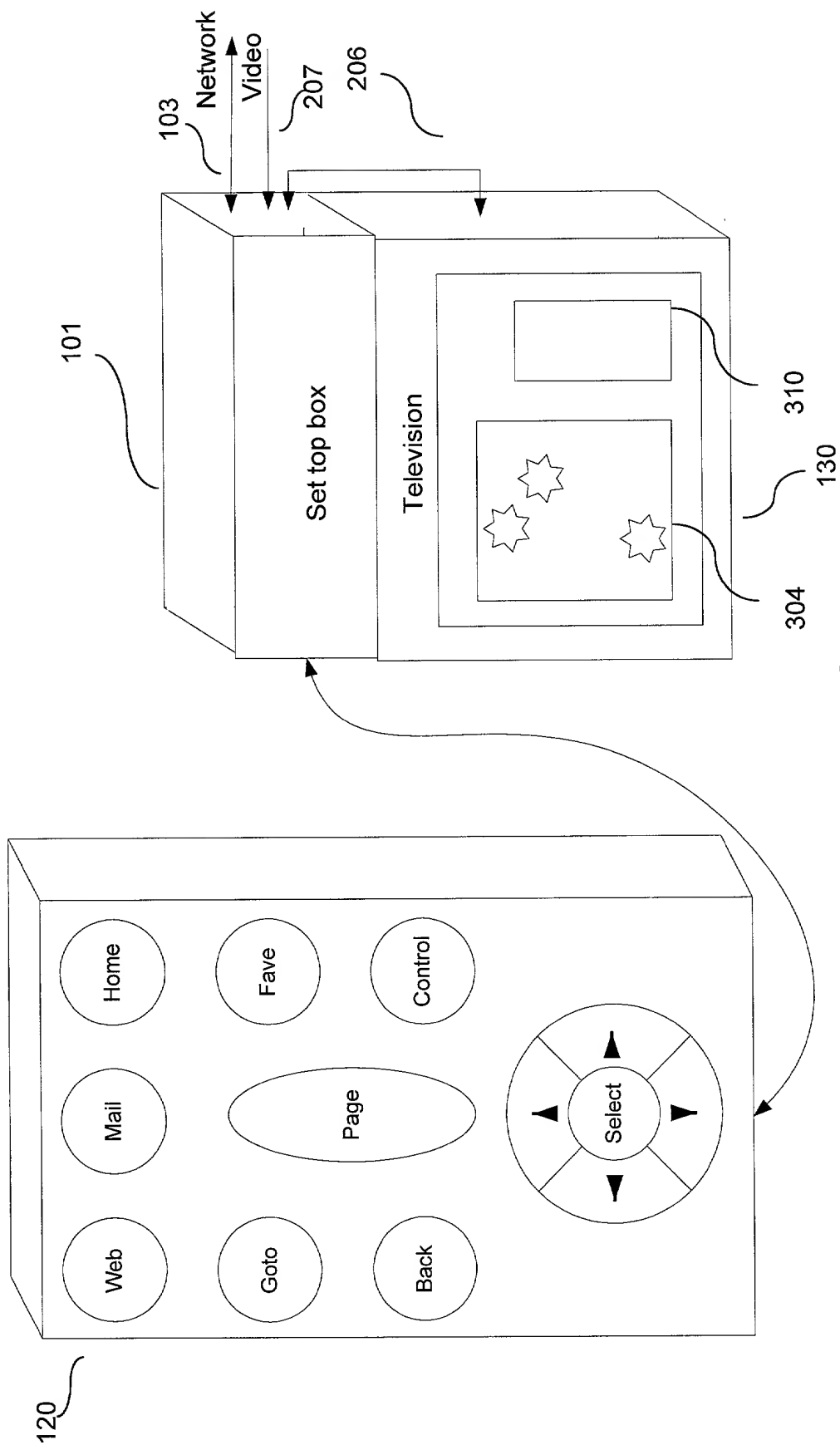


Fig. 2

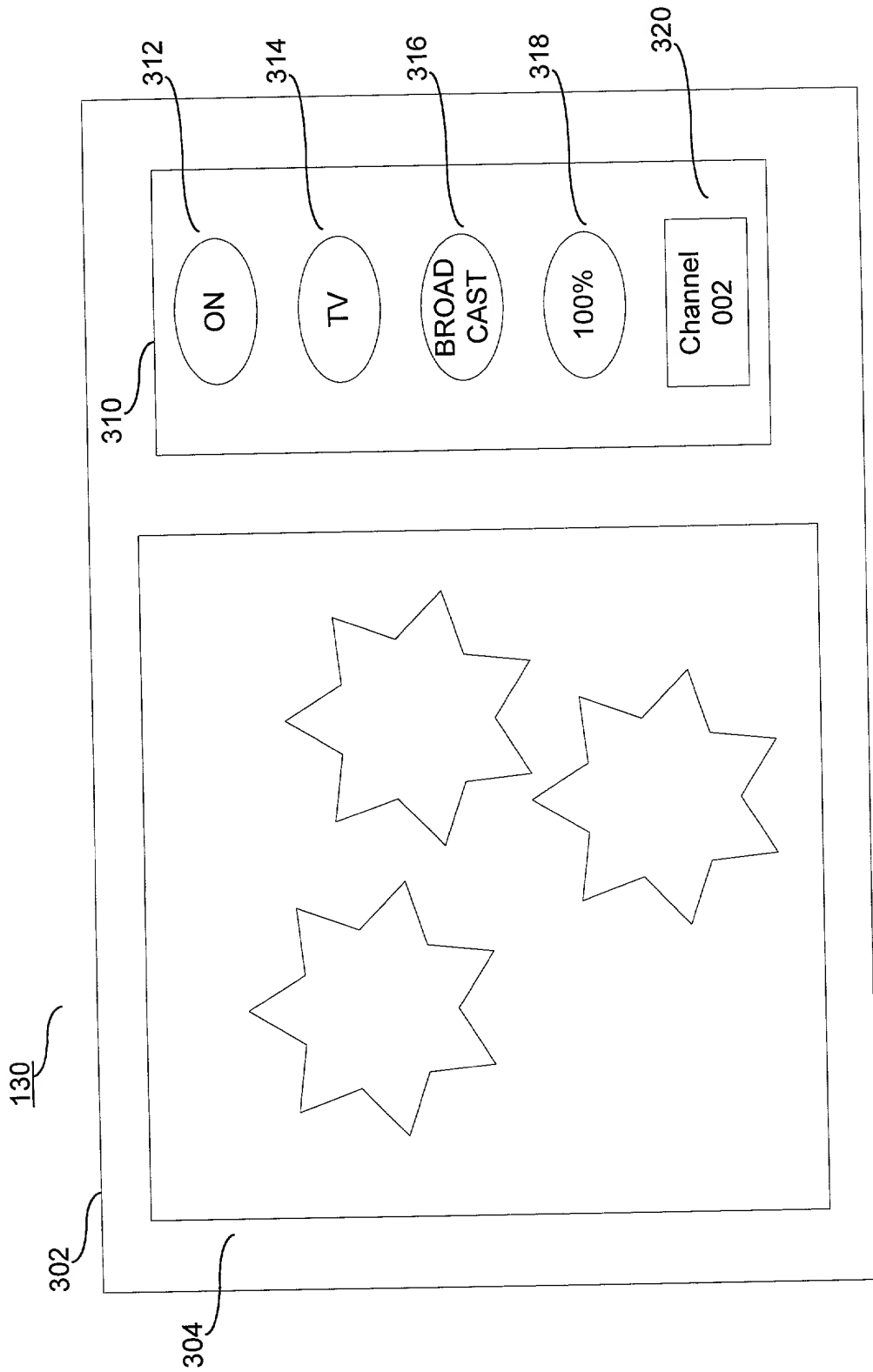


Fig. 3(a)  
Example of a Web page with virtual  
controller and displayed video content

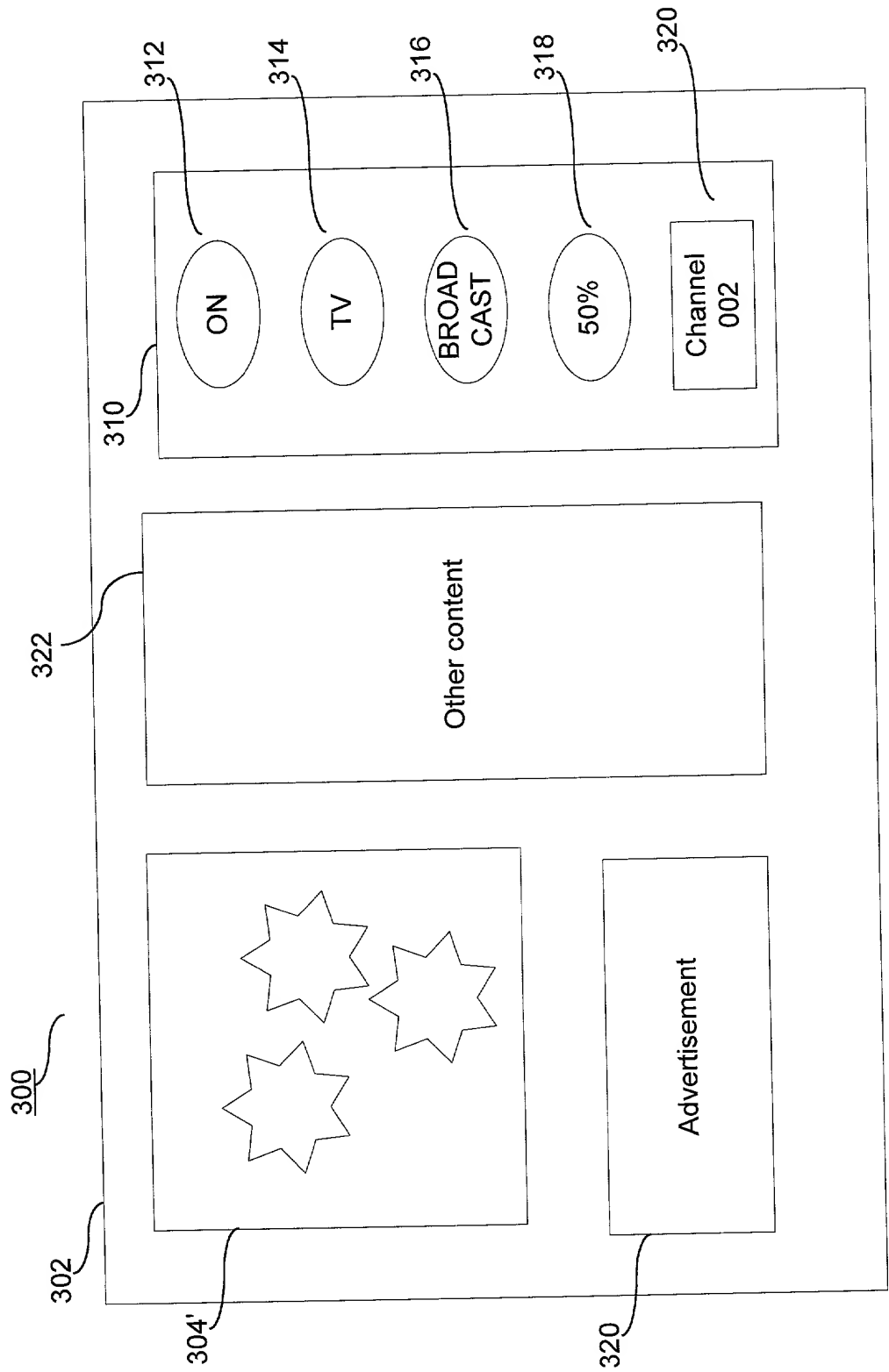


Fig. 3(b)  
Example of a Web page with virtual  
controller and displayed video content



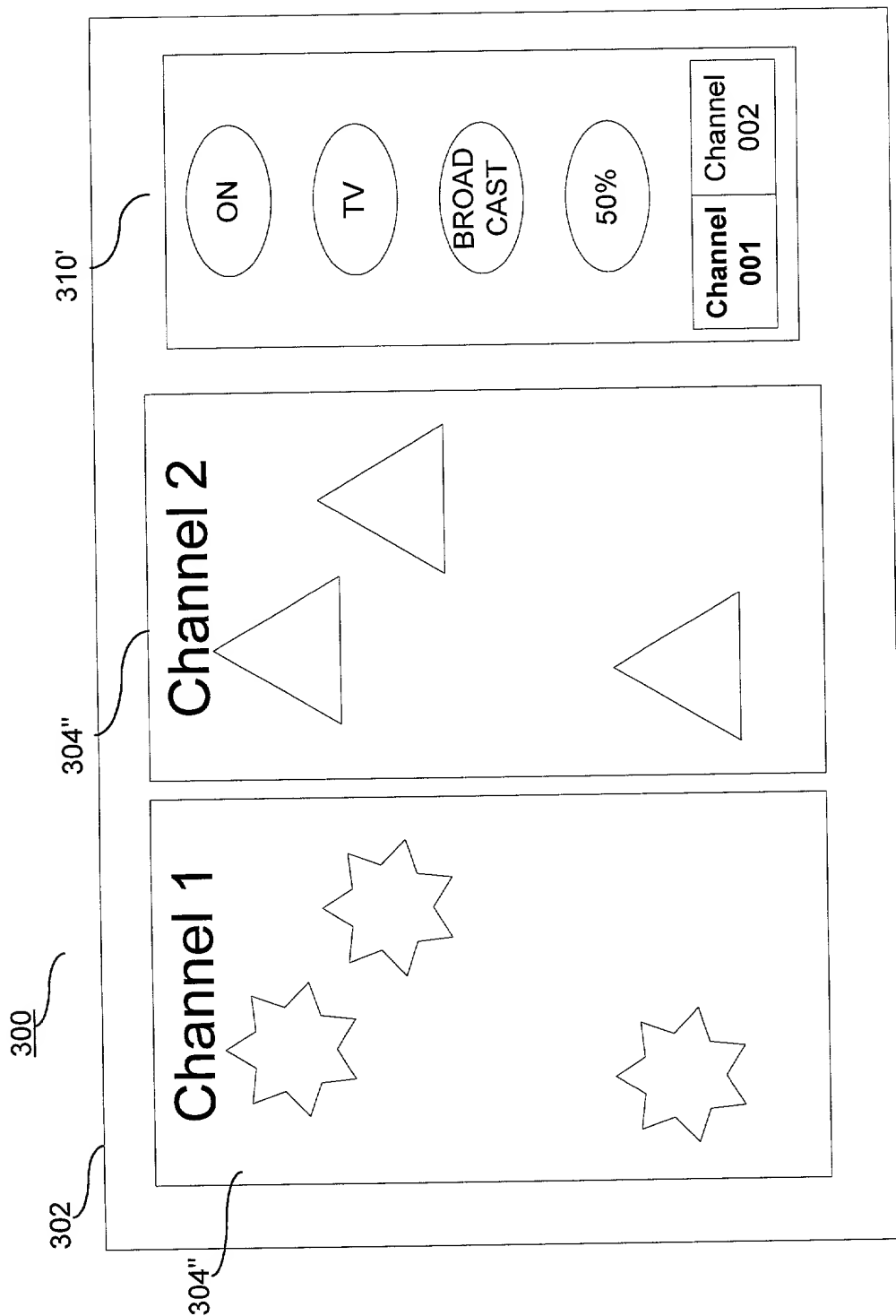


Fig. 3(c)  
Example of a Web page with virtual  
controller and displayed video content



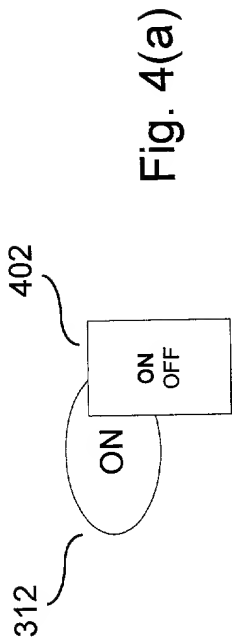


Fig. 4(a)

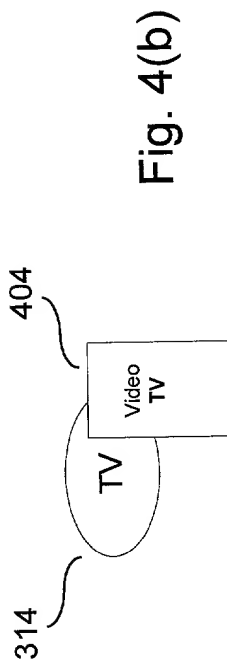


Fig. 4(b)

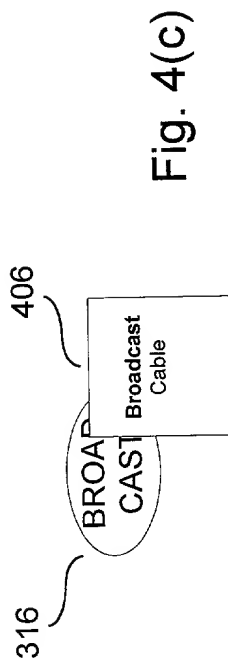


Fig. 4(c)

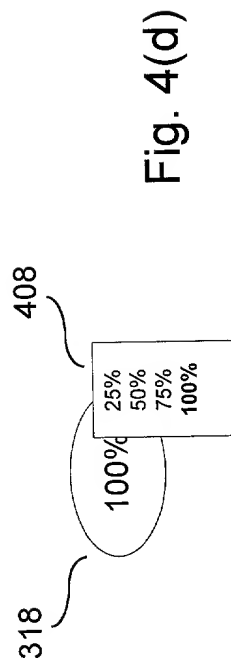


Fig. 4(d)

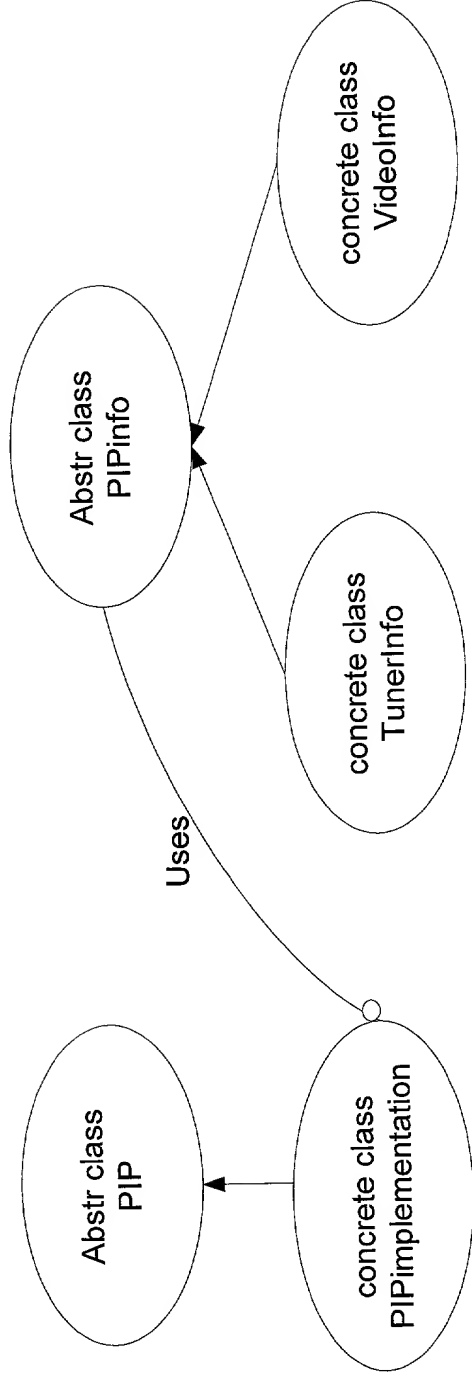


Fig. 5(a)

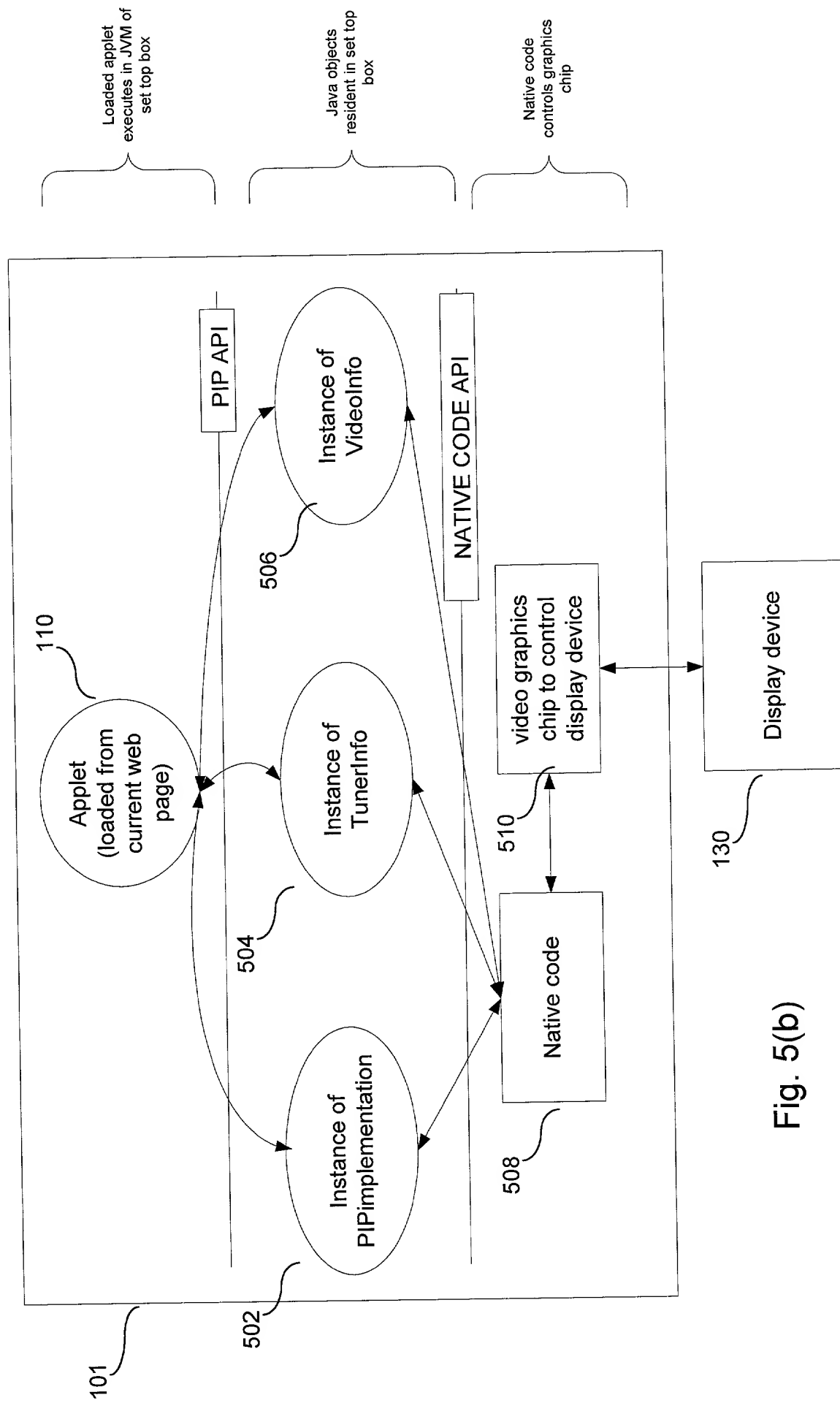


Fig. 5(b)

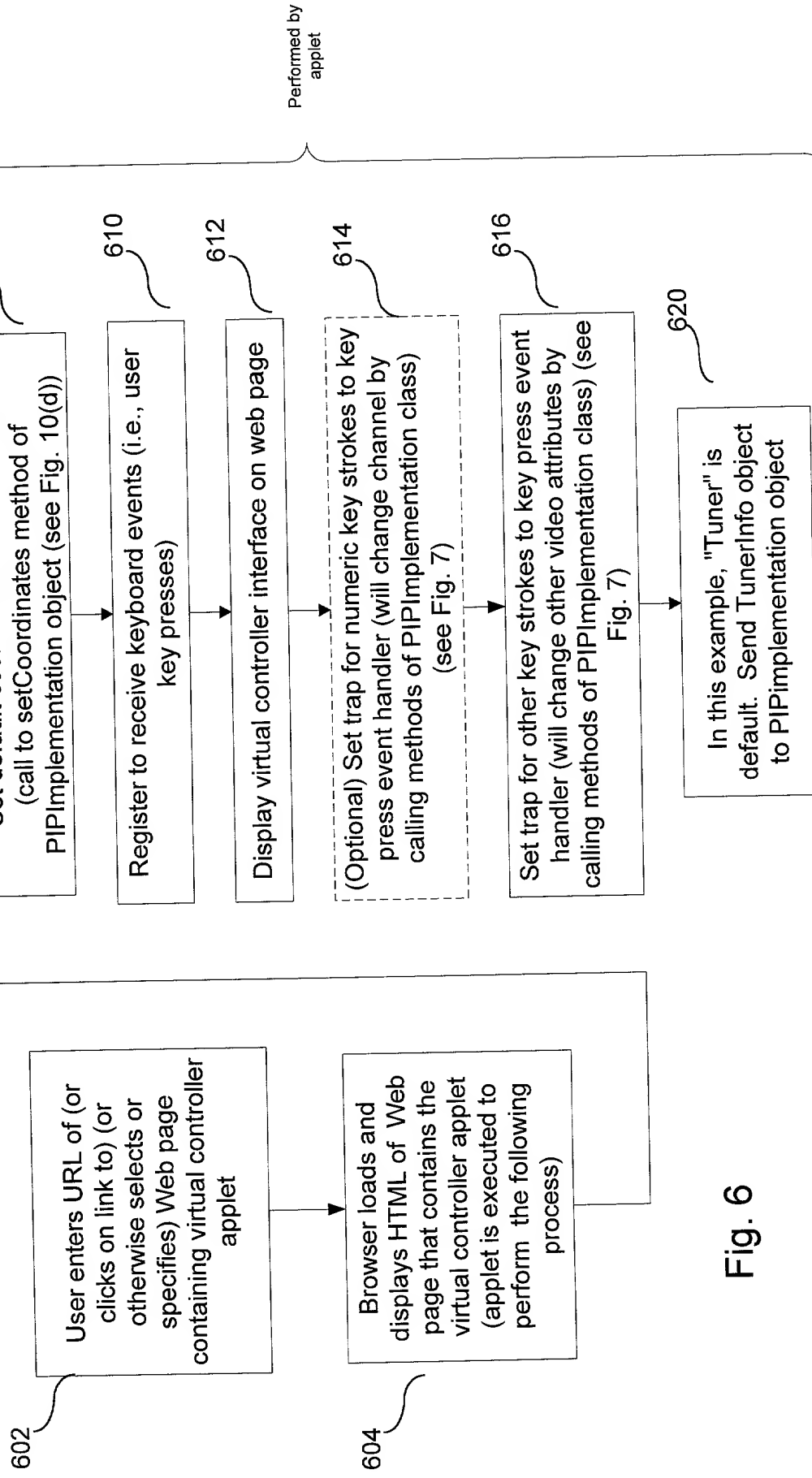


Fig. 6

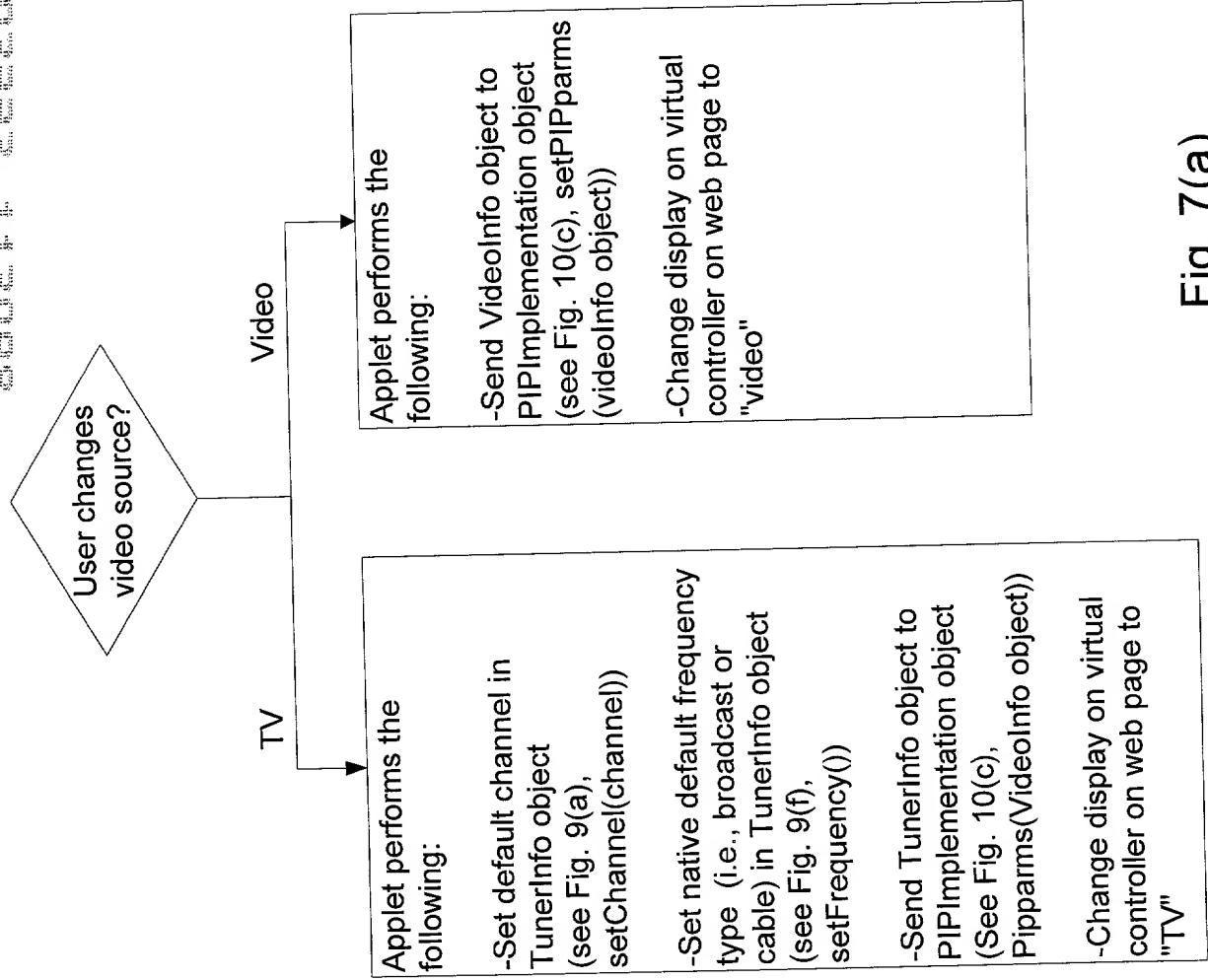


Fig. 7(a)

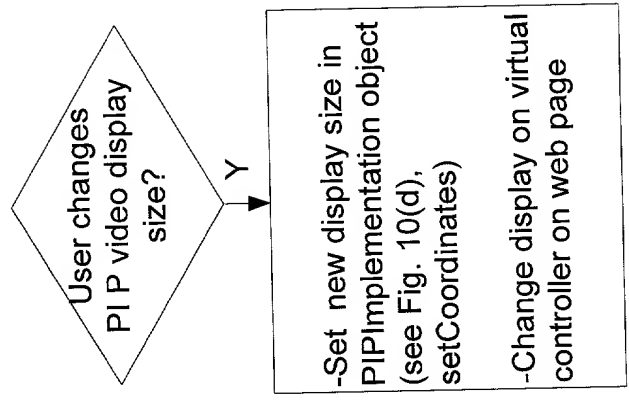


Fig. 7(b)

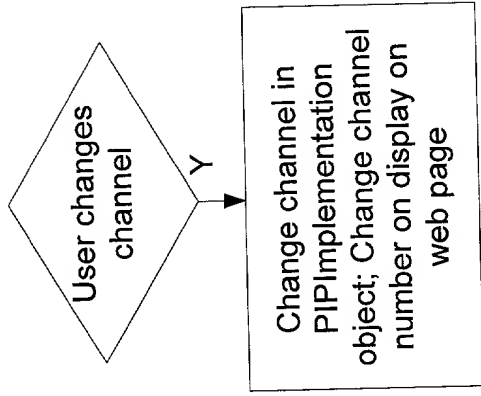


Fig. 7(c)

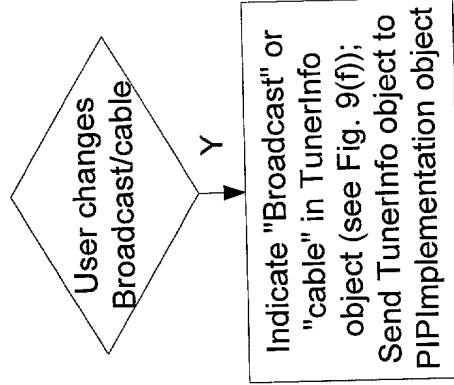


Fig. 7(d)

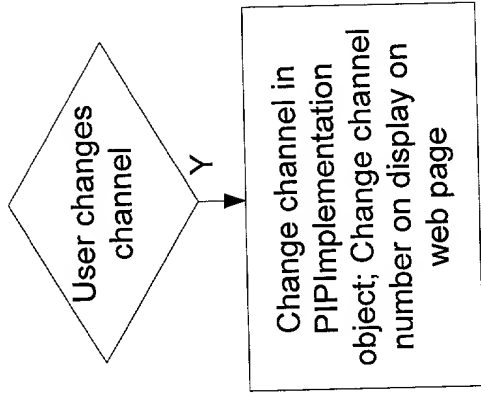


Fig. 7(e)



PIPinputType (here, has a value of Tuner)
Coordinates of video display
Frequency Type (either broadcast or cable)
Channel
<p>Methods (See Figs. 9(a)-9(f))</p> <p>public void setTunerInfo (channel, frequency)</p> <p>public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates()</p> <p>public int getChannel()</p> <p>public void setChannel(channel)</p> <p>public int getFrequencyType()</p> <p>public int setFrequencyType(frequency)</p>
<p>Native methods/functions called:</p> <p>nativeGetDefaultCoordinates</p> <p>nativeGetDefaultChannel</p> <p>nativeGetDefaultFrequency</p>

Fig. 8(a)  
Example TunerInfo object

PIPinputType (here, has a value of Video)
Coordinates of video display
Methods (see Figs. 9(g)-9(h)): public void setVideoInfo() public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates()
Native methods/functions called: nativeGetDefaultCoordinates

Fig. 8(b)  
Example VideoInfo object

<p>Methods (see Fig. 10)</p> <pre> public void setOn(boolean switchItOn) public boolean getOn() public void pipParms(pipparms pipparms) public void setCoordinates (rectangle coordinates) public Rectangle getCoordinates() public void setPIPInfo(PipInfo pipInfo) </pre>	<p>Native methods/functions called:</p> <pre> nativeSetCoordinates nativeGetCoordinates nativeGetChannel nativeSetChannel nativeGetFrequency nativeSetFrequency nativeSetinputType nativeGetInputType </pre>
---	--

Fig. 8(c)  
Example PIPImplementation object

Store channel, frequency, and default coordinate values into TunerInfo object (Note that channel and/or frequency can also default by calling native code to obtain default values)

Fig. 9(a)

public void setTunerInfo(channel, frequency)

Instantiate a new rectangular panel;  
Call native method to obtain default coordinates on display;  
Return coordinates

Fig. 9(b)

public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates()

Return channel number from TunerInfo object

Fig. 9(c)

public int getChannel()

Store channel in TunerInfo object

Fig. 9(d)

public void setChannel(channel)

Return frequency type from  
TunerInfo object

Fig. 9(e)

public int getFrequencyType()

Store default coordinate values  
into VideoInfo object (Note that  
rectangle coordinates can also be  
passed in as a parameter)

Fig. 9(g)

public void setVideoInfo()

Store frequency type in  
TunerInfo object

Fig. 9(f)

public void setFrequencyType(frequency)

Instantiate a new rectangular  
panel;  
Call native method to obtain  
default coordinates on  
display;  
Return coordinates

Fig. 9(h)

public rectangle getDefaultCoordinates()

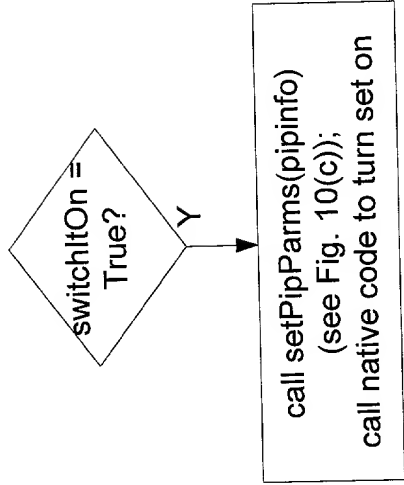


Fig 10(a)  
public void setOn(boolean switchItOn)

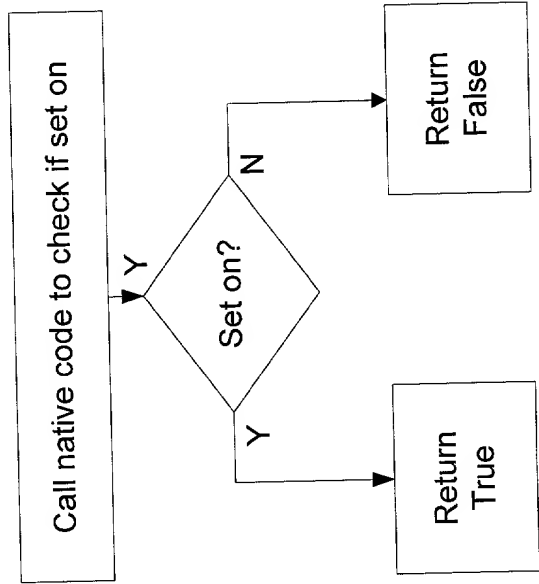


Fig 10(b)  
public boolean getOn()

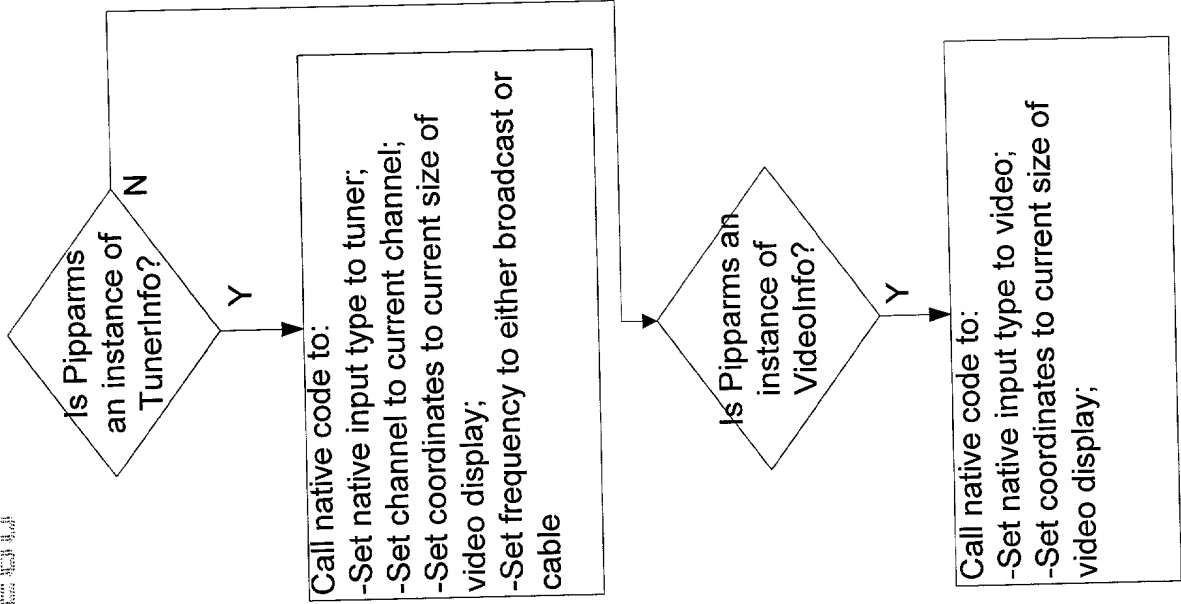


Fig 10(c)  
public void pipParms(pipparms pipparms)

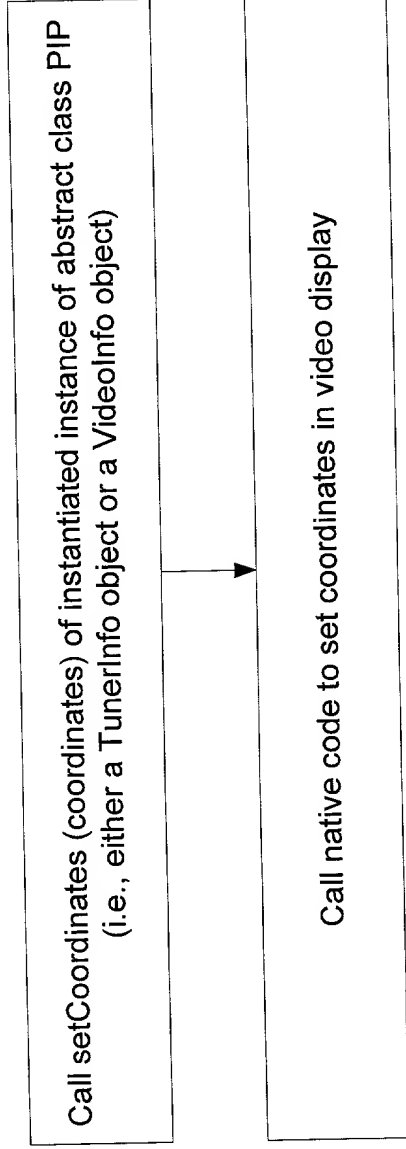


Fig. 10(d)  
public void setCoordinates (rectangle coordinates)

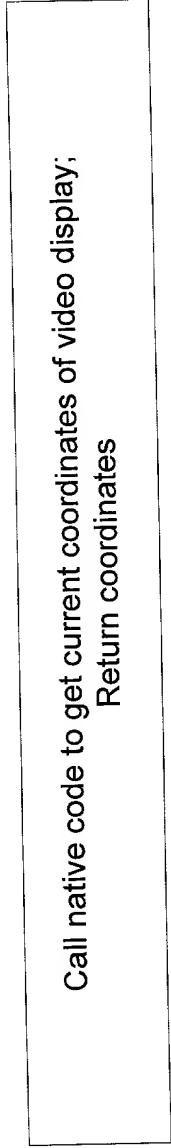


Fig. 10(e)  
public Rectangle getCoordinates ()

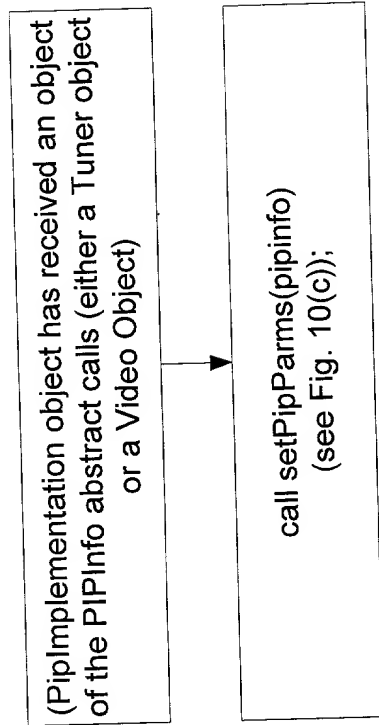


Fig. 10(f)  
public void setPIPInfo(pipInfo  
pipInfo)



```
private native void nativeSetOn(boolean onOrOff);
private native int nativeGetOn();

private static native void nativeSetCoordinates(Rectangle rect);
private static native void nativeGetCoordinates(Rectangle rect);

private static native int nativeGetChannel();
private static native int nativeSetChannel(int channel);
private static native int nativeGetFrequency();
private static native void nativeSetFrequency(int frequency);

private static native void nativeSetInputType(int videoOrTuner);
private static native void nativeGetInputType();

private static native void nativeGetDefaultCoordinates (Rectangle rect);
private static native int nativeGetDefaultChannel();
private static native int nativeGetDefaultFrequency();
```

Fig. 11  
Native code API

1202 {  
<title>Virtual video controller</title>  
<body bgcolor=000000 text=cc000 link=ffffff vlink=ffffff alink=ffffff>  
<applet code=virtualcontrollerapplet ALIGN=right width=100 height=300 vspace=20>  
</applet>

Fig. 12  
Example HTML for a Web Page  
containing virtual controller applet